

An X-ray outburst from the rapidly accreting young star that illuminates McNeil's nebula

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Young, low-mass stars are luminous X-ray sources¹ whose powerful X-ray flares^{2–6} may exert a profound influence over the process of planet formation⁷. The origin of the X-ray emission is uncertain. Although many (or perhaps most) recently formed, low-mass stars emit X-rays as a consequence of solar-like coronal activity^{1,8,9}, it has also been suggested that X-ray emission may be a direct result of mass accretion onto the forming star^{10–12}. Here we report X-ray imaging spectroscopy observations which reveal a factor ~ 50 increase in the X-ray flux from a young star that is at present undergoing a spectacular optical/infrared outburst¹³ (this star illuminates McNeil's nebula¹⁴). The outburst seems to be due to the sudden onset of a phase of rapid accretion^{13,15,16}. The coincidence of a surge in X-ray brightness with the optical/infrared eruption demonstrates that strongly enhanced high-energy emission from young stars can occur as a consequence of high accretion rates. We suggest that such accretion-enhanced X-ray emission from erupting young stars may be short-lived, because intense star-disk magnetospheric interactions are quenched rapidly by the subsequent flood of new material onto the star.

In November 2003, V1647 Orionis, a young, low-mass star deeply embedded in the Lynds 1630 (L1630) dark cloud, which is located in the M 78 (NGC 2068) star-formation region in Orion, brightened suddenly^{13,14} in a manner that is reminiscent of optical outbursts associated with certain, less cloud-obscured, pre-main sequence (pre-MS) stars^{16–18}. Such rarely observed eruptions indicate that, for most (if not all) low-mass, pre-MS stars, long periods of relatively quiescent mass accretion at rates of 10^{-7} solar masses yr^{-1} or less are punctuated by intense, short-lived (< 100 yr duration) periods during which such stars may accumulate as much as 0.01 solar masses¹⁶.

Table 1 X-ray properties of the erupting young star and nearby, field sources

No.	14 November 2002		7 March 2004		22 March 2004	
	Count rate* (counts ks^{-1})	Median E_{f} (keV)	Count rate* (counts ks^{-1})	Median E_{f} (keV)	Count rate* (counts ks^{-1})	Median E_{f} (keV)
1	8.1 ± 0.4	1.4 ± 0.1	8.7 ± 1.4	1.6 ± 0.2	5.7 ± 1.0	1.9 ± 0.3
2	32.0 ± 0.8	1.4 ± 0.1	26.2 ± 2.3	1.4 ± 0.1	25.1 ± 2.2	1.5 ± 0.1
3†	0.20 ± 0.06	2.5 ± 0.5	10.7 ± 1.4	3.6 ± 0.2	2.2 ± 0.6	2.0 ± 0.3
4‡	1.9 ± 0.2	1.7 ± 0.1	5.8 ± 1.1	1.7 ± 0.2	1.4 ± 0.5	1.1 ± 0.4

*Count rates and statistical errors within $1.5''$ radius aperture. (Errors are s.d.) 14 November 2002 data obtained in 55.9 ks effective exposure time with front-illuminated CCD ACIS-S2²²; 7 and 22 March 2004 data obtained in 5.5 ks and 4.9 ks exposure times, respectively, with back-illuminated CCD ACIS-S3. ACIS has a pixel size of 0.49 arcsec and the Chandra/ACIS combination is sensitive over the energy range 0.3–10 keV. The data were subject to standard processing by Chandra X-ray Center (CXC) pipeline software (version 7.1.1), and data reduction and analysis were performed using the CXC's CIAO package (version 3.0.2 and CALDB 2.26).

†Median energy of source photons within energy range 0.5–8 keV, and error on the median. (Errors are calculated as for s.e.m., but with median substituted for mean.)

‡Source associated with McNeil's nebula.

It is possible that pre-MS accretion processes also generate X-rays. Such high-energy radiation would occur owing to the interaction between the accretion disk and stellar magnetospheres or, perhaps, owing directly to the disk itself¹⁰. Models predict either episodic or steady reconnection of magnetic field lines occurring at the strong shear layer within which the stellar magnetosphere truncates the inner part of the accretion disk. As the fields are wound up owing to the shear they can balloon above and below the disk, eventually leading to reconnection and flares. This star-disk reconnection mechanism was proposed to explain the repeating X-ray flares of the low-mass protostar YLW 15¹⁹. Such activity may also drive well collimated outflows or jets^{20,21}.

As the first pre-MS star to be observed intensively just at the onset of an optical/infrared (IR) outburst (Fig. 1), the erupting object in L1630 affords a unique opportunity to trace the X-ray luminosity and spectral evolution of what is probably a major pre-MS accretion event. We serendipitously detected the erupting pre-MS star in X-rays in November 2002—approximately 1 year before outburst—during a deep observation of the L1630 region²² with the Advanced CCD Imaging Spectrometer (ACIS) on board the Chandra X-ray Observatory (CXO). In March 2004, following the optical outburst, we twice used CXO/ACIS to obtain short-exposure observations of a field centred on the erupting object, and detected a large increase in flux from the spatially coincident X-ray source (Table 1).

In all three CXO/ACIS observations, a point-like X-ray source is detected within $0.2''$ of the position of the erupting young star, which lies at the apex of a fan-shaped reflection nebula (McNeil's nebula; Fig. 2). The sharp increase in X-ray flux post-outburst relative to pre-outburst closely tracks that of the optical and IR brightness increase of the point-like optical/IR source (Fig. 1). Furthermore, the change in X-ray flux evidently was accompanied by a change in X-ray spectral hardness, as reflected in the mean energies of events at the three epochs of observation (Table 1). The results suggest that the source X-ray spectrum hardened considerably near the peak of the optical outburst, then softened as the outburst proceeded. The observed relationship between spectral hardness and X-ray flux indicates that the initial rise and subsequent decline in X-ray count rate is probably not due to changes in absorbing column along our line of sight but, instead,

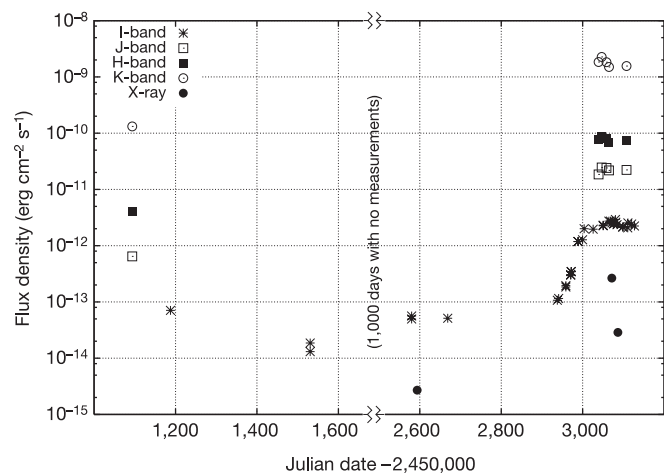


Figure 1 Near-IR and X-ray photometry of the erupting young star in L1630 obtained in the period from late 1998 through to 2004 March. CXO points are observed source fluxes calculated from the count rates in Table 1. The J- ($1.25 \mu\text{m}$), H- ($1.65 \mu\text{m}$) and K- ($2.2 \mu\text{m}$) band photometric data are from the 2MASS archive (pre-outburst) and SAAO SIRIUS, Gemini N1R1, and NOFS 1.55 m (post-outburst); I-band photometric data are from ref. 13 and B. Gary (personal communication)

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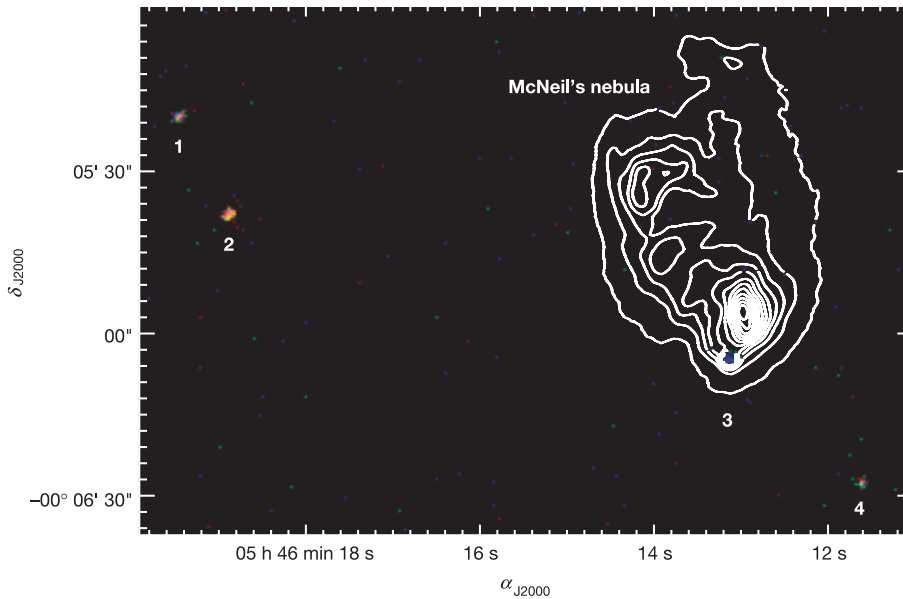


Figure 2 Chandra X-ray Observatory and visible-light images of the region surrounding McNeil's nebula. The Chandra/ACIS image (colour) is overlaid with contours from a short-exposure (10 s) R-band image of the nebula obtained with the FORS2 camera at the European Southern Observatory's Very Large Telescope. The VLT/FORS2 and CXO/ACIS images were obtained on 2004 February 18 and March 7, respectively. The Chandra image has red, green and blue colour coding for photons in the 0.5–1.5, 1.5–2.4 and 2.4–8.0 keV energy bands, respectively. Note the predominance of hard-band X-rays from the (blue) source 3 (CXO J054613.1–000604 (J2000 coordinates: right ascension, α , 05 h 46 min 13.14 s; declination, δ , $-00^{\circ} 06' 04.6''$), which lies at the apex of

McNeil's nebula). This source is spatially coincident with the IR sources 2MASS J05461313–0006048 and IRAS 05436–0007 (= LMZ 12), which have been identified with V1647 Orionis, the erupting young star now illuminating the nebula^{13,15}. Names (and J2000 coordinates) for the other sources in the field are as follows: source 1 = CXO J054619.4–000519 (05 h 46 min 19.47 s, $-00^{\circ} 05' 19.7''$; 2MASS J05461946–0005199, LkH α 301); source 2 = CXO J054618.8–000537 (05 h 46 min 18.89 s, $-00^{\circ} 05' 37.9''$; 2MASS J05461889–0005381); and source 4 = CXO J054611.6–000627 (05 h 46 min 11.61 s, $-00^{\circ} 06' 27.8''$; 2MASS J05461162–0006279).

reveals large variations in the intrinsic source X-ray luminosity and temperature. Similarly, near-IR monitoring suggests that most (~ 2.5 mag) of the abrupt ~ 3 mag change in brightness at these wavelengths can be attributed to the object's increase in intrinsic luminosity, rather than to a large change in extinction along our line of sight¹⁵.

Modelling of the X-ray spectrum obtained on 2004 March 7 indicates that the temperature of the X-ray-emitting gas (T_X) was $\sim 6 \times 10^7$ K, and that the source is viewed through an absorbing column (N_H) of $\sim 6 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (Fig. 3). Given a gas-to-dust ratio typical of the interstellar medium, the best-fit value of N_H corresponds to dust extinction of $A_V \approx 35$ mag, whereas near-IR measurements¹⁵ yield $A_V \approx 15$ mag. This discrepancy suggests that the gas-to-dust ratio in the circumstellar environment of the young star is larger than interstellar.

Assuming no change in the absorbing column toward the X-ray source, analysis of the pre- and post-outburst X-ray observations indicates that the intrinsic source X-ray luminosity rose from $L_X \approx 3 \times 10^{29} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ pre-outburst to $\sim 10^{31} \text{ erg s}^{-1}$ post-outburst (where we also assume the distance to L1630 is 400 pc (ref. 23) and that the pre-outburst temperature of the source was $T_X = 10^7$ K). This factor of ~ 30 increase is very similar to the increase in near-IR luminosity¹⁵, and its timing furthermore indicates a direct connection to the optical/IR event. In support of this conclusion, we note that about 15% of the $\sim 1,000$ X-ray-emitting young stars in the Orion nebula cluster (ONC) exhibited X-ray flaring (in two CXO observations spanning a combined 83 ks period²⁴); of these, only about five exhibited count rate increases of a factor of 10 or more. Thus, based solely on the most highly variable ONC X-ray sources, the probability that we have observed a large-amplitude X-ray flare that is unrelated to the optical/IR outburst is $< 3\%$. Furthermore, the erupting pre-MS star in L1630 displayed no evidence of strong

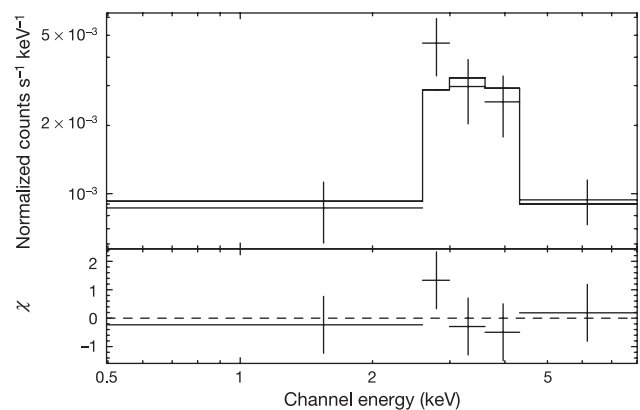


Figure 3 Chandra X-ray Observatory spectrum of the source associated with McNeil's nebula. Top: CXO/ACIS spectrum of CXO J054613.1–000604 obtained 2004 March 7 (points; errors are 1σ), with best-fit absorbed, optically thin thermal plasma model³⁰ overlaid (histogram). The best-fit model has a temperature $T_X = 5.6 \times 10^7$ K (with a lower limit of 1.5×10^7 K at 90% confidence, and unbounded upper limit) and intervening absorbing column $N_H = 5.7 \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ (with a 90% confidence interval of $(3.0\text{--}10) \times 10^{22} \text{ cm}^{-2}$). Bottom: the residuals of the fit, in units of the uncertainties in the individual data points. This spectral analysis was performed with XSPEC version 11.3.

X-ray variability during the long, pre-outburst observation in November 2002.

The pre-outburst spectral energy distribution, circumstellar dust mass, and bolometric luminosity of the object in L1630 resemble those of T Tauri stars and erupting pre-MS (FU Orionis) stars²⁵, and its outburst light curve to date (Fig. 1) is very similar to those of the FU Ori prototypes at outburst onset^{16,17}. Hence, it seems reasonable

to attribute the rapid optical/IR brightness increase of this source to a sharp transition from relatively slow to exceedingly rapid accretion^{13,15,16}. The contemporaneous X-ray burst therefore is also best explained as ultimately due to accretion. The inferred post-outburst X-ray temperature was far too high for the X-rays to be generated by shocks resulting from accretion onto a low-mass, pre-MS star, however¹². Instead, the burst of X-rays was most probably generated via star-disk magnetic reconnection events that occurred in conjunction with such mass infall. This process may also launch new, collimated outflows or jets. Indeed, before its recent eruption, the pre-MS star in L1630 had been identified as the exciting source of a chain of extended emission nebulae that appears to terminate at a shock-excited Herbig-Haro object (HH 23)²⁶. The presence of these structures suggests that the present optical/IR/X-ray outburst from this object may be merely the latest of a series of such events.

If FU Ori stars are indeed among the most rapidly accreting pre-MS stars¹⁶, and X-rays from pre-MS stars can be ascribed in part to accretion, then one would naively expect all FU Ori stars to be luminous pre-MS X-ray sources. It is noteworthy, then, that before the observations reported here only two FU Ori candidates, Z CMa and L1551 IRS5, had been detected in X-rays; furthermore, both exhibit very low L_X/L_{bol} ratios^{27,28} of $\sim 10^{-6}$, compared with $L_X/L_{\text{bol}} \approx 10^{-3}$ for the erupting young star in L1630 (as estimated near the peak of its outburst). This suggests that the very large accretion rates during the steady-state phase following an FU Ori outburst eventually push the star-disk boundary sufficiently close to the stellar photosphere that the accretion becomes non-magnetospheric²⁹, thereby effectively 'quenching' X-ray emission from such objects long before the rapid accretion phase itself subsides. The precipitous drop in the X-ray flux and spectral hardness of the erupting L1630 pre-MS star, post-outburst, may signal the onset of this quenching phase, or it may indicate that the abrupt change in the nature of the star-disk interactions has triggered a phase of strong variability in both X-ray luminosity and temperature. □

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Single-shot read-out of an individual electron spin in a quantum dot

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Spin is a fundamental property of all elementary particles. Classically it can be viewed as a tiny magnetic moment, but a measurement of an electron spin along the direction of an external magnetic field can have only two outcomes¹: parallel or anti-parallel to the field. This discreteness reflects the quantum mechanical nature of spin. Ensembles of many spins have found diverse applications ranging from magnetic resonance imaging² to magneto-electronic devices³, while individual spins are considered as carriers for quantum information. Read-out of single spin states has been achieved using optical techniques⁴, and is within reach of magnetic resonance force microscopy⁵. However, electrical read-out of single spins^{6–13} has so far remained elusive. Here we demonstrate electrical single-shot measurement of the state of an individual electron spin in a semiconductor quantum dot¹⁴. We use spin-to-charge conversion of a single electron confined in the dot, and detect the single-electron charge using a quantum point contact; the spin measurement visibility is $\sim 65\%$. Furthermore, we observe very long single-spin energy relaxation times (up to ~ 0.85 ms at a magnetic field of 8 T), which are encouraging for the use of electron spins as carriers of quantum information.

In quantum dot devices, single electron charges are easily measured. Spin states in quantum dots, however, have only been studied by measuring the average signal from a large ensemble of electron spins^{15–20}. In contrast, the experiment presented here aims at a single-shot measurement of the spin orientation (parallel or antiparallel to the field, denoted as spin- \uparrow and spin- \downarrow , respectively) of